GARDEN THEATRE-7:45-Cyrano de Bergerac.
GARRICK THEATRE-8-Sherlock Holmes.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-Sorrows of Satan.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA-8:20-Rogers Brothers
Wall Street Wall Street.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—S: 15—Sporting Life.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—S—The Zangwill Play.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE—S—Narciss. KEITH'S-Continuous Performance.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE-S-The Elder Miss Blos

KOSTER & BIAL'S S:15 Around New-York.
LYCEUM THEATRE S:30 Miss Hobbs.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE S:30 Make Way for the MUKRAY HILL THEATRE 2-8-A Fool of Portune, NEW-YORK THEATRE 2:20-8-Vaudeville. PASTOR'S-Continuous Performance. WALLACK'S-8:30-A Rich Man's Son.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—General Methuen, with the Kimberley relief column, announced having won a complete victory over the Boers at Belmont, the enemy's position being carried at the point of the bayonet; forty prisoners, were take much ammunition was destroyed, and a "go number" of the Boers were buried; General French, commanding a part of General Gatacre's column, encountered the Boers in force, but withdrew with slight casualties; General Buller has gone to Natal, but expects to return to Cape Town soon. — Four hundred Dervishes were killed in the Soudan in an engagement with an Anglo-Egyptian force under General ate. Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Sec-y, visited Windsor and held interviews Emperor William and members of his A man accused of swindling is on trial in Berlin who claims to have major of volunteers in the American Army dur-ing the Spanish-American war. — General Wood will sail for this city to-day from Santiago, in response to a summons to Washington.

The British steamer Coquet has drifted ashore on the Norwegian coast; eleven members of her crew are supposed to be lost; the vessel will prove a wreck.

Thomas Henry Ismay. will prove a wreck, ____ Thomas Henry Ismay, founder of the White Star Line of steamers, is dead.

DOMESTIC .- Admiral Dewey expressed his thanks to those who have shown sympathy him in the attacks resulting from the transfer of his house; he will accept an invitation to visit Chicago on the anniversary of the battle of Mamila. — Two treaties for the partition of Sa-moa have been drawn up, one of which has al-ready been signed in Berlin, and the other will probably be signed in Washington. — The Postmaster General extended domestic rates of postage to Porto Rico, the Philippines and Guam. — To Carrère & Hastings were awarded the plans for building the new halls for Yale. — The football teams of Yale and Princeton took their last hard practice for the big game Saturday. — Arrangements were made for special trains from Washington tomorrow to carry the President, Cabinet, Senators, Supreme Court and Representatives to the funeral of Vice-President Hobart in Paterson.

The monuments of Illinois on the battlefields at Chattarooga. Tenn. were dedicated.

The New-York State Commerce Commission took evidence in Chicago in regard to the grain traffic from the West.

CITY.-Stocks were dull on small final changes. — The New-Amsterdam Gas Com-pany restored its rates to \$1.40 a thousand cubic fect, and it was said that the other companies would do likewise, thus ending the gas rate war. One man was killed and six injured by were excused on account of illness; one man was qualified and accepted as a juror emmy Britton (2:08) was bought at auction for 220,000 by E. A. Lord, of Chicago. —— Colonel William C. Church, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Dewey Arch Committee, said that the committee had no intention of changing the name of the arch, and that it would always be the Dewey Arch.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Pair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 53 degrees; lowest, 41; average, 46% degrees,

DEMOCRATIC SELF-CHEATING.

The calculations of the Democratic National Committee at its session at Chicago would by themselves suffice, if there were nothing else, to explain why that party has been cast away a helpless and worthless wreck. In its present hands the party has neither full knowledge of facts nor the manhood to face the facts it knows. When men like Whitney and Hill, Gorman and Pattison and Thurman were at the helm the party was directed with a certain understanding of public opinion, in some of its tendencies at least. But Chairman Jones declares that the Republican party was never more unpopular, because of "McKinley's championship of monopolies" at the East, because of Bryan and free silver at the West and because of anti-expansion and the Solid South. Thereupon a list of States is given out, sixteen being Southern, eight being Western silver States, with Indiana. Kansas, South Dakota and Washington all counted safe for the Democratic ticket and casting 229 Electoral votes, or five more than enough. Then it is added that the party "ought "to carry, if they expect to carry anything next "year, Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, with "Wisconsin as a strong probability." It will be unanimously agreed that on this showing the Democrats ought not "to carry anything next heavy majorities in these States or the recent victory in spite of local divisions in Ohio. The States named as safely Democratic illustrate well enough the quality of Democratic leader-

Among them is included, for instance, South Dakota, which has just given a Republican majority reported as 8,000 in a State election, and Kansas, with 13,000 majority, in which seventy out of 105 counties were reported Republican at the election just held, with overwhelming changes from Democrats and Populists. Losing the latter State, Democrats would be five behind, and, losing both, nine behind success on their own calculation. They include Kentucky. which has just elected a Republican Governor, and Maryland, where a fight of factions alone caused defeat of a Republican Governor. They include Wyoming, Washington and California, which elected Republican Governors and Congressmen last year; Indiana and Delaware, which elected Republican State officers last year, with large majorities for Republican Congressmen, and West Virginia, which gave a Republican majority for Congressmen last year. They include Nebraska, where Republican gains were so clear that some Democrats openly charged the Republicans with getting beaten on purpose in order to fasten a fatal candidate on the Democratic party. They include Colorado, where surprising Republican gains this year, especially in Populist and silver strongholds, have only to be repeated to make the State Republicheat itself with the belief that all these States are safely Democratic is obviously a political wreck of the most hopeless sort.

The root of this self-deception appears when

not in Western and Southern States, where urgent loan in Germany. And that was quickly prejudices against capital and combinations are followed by rumors that Russia was in desper-Mrong, but in New-York and other Eastern ate financial straits and on the verge of col-States, where combined capital has most influence, and where several hundred thousand hands employed by new industrial combinations are enjoying advanced wages. They count upon a solid South to oppose Republican expansion, profit, and, having been detected, has attempted though it is notorious that many leading men and many thousand voters are sustaining the Administration with the utmost zeal, and associated cotton manufacturers are signing urgent | the hope, meantime, that the rumors, so unappeals to Congress to uphold the President in securing a wider market in the Orient for their goods. So strong is the drift of public opinion among manufacturers of cotton and iron and miners of iron and coal in favor of the Republican economic policy, among bankers and business men in favor of the Republican monetary policy, and among soldiers and their friends and the followers of Wheeler and Lee and other generals regarding the Republican foreign policy, that it would not be strange to see Republithe Southern States heretofore unwavering in

Democracy. It takes something like a positive genius for at the opposite extreme, exaggerate visible tendencies in their favor and expect too much. They at least are not guilty of interpreting prove that they do actually gain where they expected to gain and lose where they expected to lose, and if gains or losses are more than were looked for the figures guard them against excess of confidence. Much depends on the future action of the Administration, especially in foreign affairs, and much upon the conduct of Congress. Whoever listens well may learn that Republicans are not counting the next election as finished already. But they have a solid block of old free States between the Atlantic and the Mississippi north of the Potomac and Ohio, with more than enough votes to elect, besides others west and south of those bounds, which as yet there is no indication that any adversary can break. Mr. Bryan, at all events, has less chance of breaking it than most other candidates that could be named.

THE CONSTABULARY SCHEME.

Governor Roosevelt has gone to his country house at Oyster Bay for a few days' rest preparatory to a winter of hard work at the capital. He will scarcely be able, however, to avoid thinking seriously of various public questions, and especially of the State constabulary scheme which he and Mr. Platt discussed on Wednesday and are to discuss again early next week. We sincerely hope that solitary reflection will set some important facts relating to that measure in a clear light before his mind.

It is frankly admitted that the leaders of the Republican machine are extremely desirous of convincing themselves that a constabulary bill closely resembling that which they tried in vain to force upon the statute book last winter can be put through the Legislature at the coming session, and the general impression is that they are disposed to make a second attempt, even if they have been unable to secure in advance positive pledges of enough votes to pass the bill. The Governor, on the other hand, without explicitly denying or affirming the assertion that he still favors it, has permitted it to be known that he is strongly inclined to insist on proofs that the bill can be passed as a condition to his approval of its introduction as a party measure. So far as it goes that is a prudent policy, and the machine leaders ought to be grateful to the Governor for adopting it. They really cannot afford to promote any more legislative flascos.

But what could Governor Roosevelt reasonably expect the great majority of honest, fair minded, clear sighted citizens to think of him if he should base his action solely on consideraan explosion of gas in a trench at Broadway and Canal-st. —— Two of the Molineux jurors Republican managers who have become expert ble for steel making. Less than 1814 per cent polls may only ask to know whether they can control enough votes in the Senate and the Assembly to accomplish their purposes. We have never regarded the Governor as a leader of that kind. He must presumably be anxious to ascertain what the people will say when they get a and decisively. And we are convinced that if he puts the question fairly to himself his judgment and conscience will answer that the people are morally certain to say that a State constabulary bill put through in the only way in which it possibly can be put through, and for the purposes which such a process of enactment would clearly reveal, would be a wanton invasion of local independence, an impudent proclamation of selfish personal ambitions, a monstrous affront to decent public sentiment and wholly

deserving of a stinging popular rebuke. There would be an element of respectability in a straightforward declaration that the police administration of New-York City was known of all men to be at once despotic and rotten, and that the Legislature would be invoked to improve a condition of affairs which had become intolerable, without any regard to consistency or any minor principles of political conduct. We should not approve that course, for we are firmly convinced that the surest hope of righteous government in this city lies in letting the people of the city work out their own salvation; but it would not be a contemptible course. It is, on the other hand, contemptible to proclaim devotion to a new policy of police administration and to point as a proof of good faith to the inclusion in the scheme of several contented communities which have lately succeeded in honorably arranging their affairs to suit themselves, when every body who knows anything knows that the scheme is inspired solely by an ignoble longing for power and for revenge.

There are arguments in favor of a State police system which other countries have accepted as conclusive and by which the people of the State of New-York might possibly be convinced after a free, deliberate, impartial investigation. There is no conceivable excuse for dragooning such a scheme through a reluctant Legislature in the face of obvious popular disapproval and at the imminent risk of overwhelming retribution at

EMINENT STATESMEN ATTACKED.

Current news is heavily laden with attacks esteemed statesmen of Europe. We do not mean the irresponsible onslaughts which are al- point since January, 1883, a striking irregularmost daily made by Messrs. Rochefort, Cas- ity appears in prices of some finished products sagnac and their compeers upon French Minis- As everything turns upon the increase or deters, nor those which German Socialists make | crease of demand for these products, the rather upon the imperial authorities. Far different are , noteworthy decline of \$4 last week in the price the Russian Minister of Finance. These have quotation, about September 6-is important. been current for some days, and now we are | Doubtless the price in September was some told the Czar himself is so impressed with their | what forced, as the formation of a sheet combi-Democratic estimates regarding important issues | declaring that Russian finances were in a most

ally count upon large gains from the trust issue, | talk of an unsuccessful attempt to float an lapse and bankruptcy. These contradictory statements were at least puzzling. And now, at the latest, comes the startling story that M. De Witte has been "rigging" the Boerse for his own suicide. It will be prudent to withhold judgment upon the case until fuller and absolutely unquestionable particulars are made public, with speakably ominous, may prove untrue.

Spain furnishes at the same moment another and similar sensation. It is made known that Señor Almenas, one of the foremost members of the Spanish Senate, has made to the Senate in secret session most astounding charges against the Government, directly implicating the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues in palpable high treason. The Prime Minister, the Finance Minister, the War Minister and various high army officers are accused by him of corruption, can majorities on National issues in several of of oppression and of deliberately plotting to overthrow the monarchy and place Señor Silvela at the head of a new Spanish republic. As in the case of the Russian Finance Minister, blundering to crowd into a single estimate so these accusations are the more startling and unmany palpable errors and so much gross igno- welcome because of the high estimate hitherto rance. No doubt there are Republicans who err formed of the men attacked. Señor Silvela has been looked upon as somewhat reactionary, but conspicuously honest and loyal. General Polavieja likewise has been esteemed for integrity everything upside down. The late elections and loyalty above most of his colleagues. Nor has there been any apparent cause to think ill of Senor Villaverde, who has acted with much prudence and devotion in particularly difficult circumstances. Yet charges are made against them all which, if true, must brand them with infamy and should send them to prison for the rest of their lives, and are made, not by sensational and irresponsible men, but by one of the foremost and most authoritative statesmen in the kingdom.

In the case of Spain, as in that of Russia, final judgment may well be reserved to await fuller information, with an earnest hope that the accused men may be entirely exculpated. If M. De Witte in Russia and Señor Silvela in Spain are not to be trusted, who can be trusted, and what hope is there for those countries? Assuredly the United States must wish them good, and not evil. Many years of cordial friendship with Russia and the prospect of future friendship with Spain move us to desire prosperity and peace for both. And these can be assured to them only through the worth and faithfulness of their ruling statesmen. There have been times when some nations have secretly or openly rejoiced in the humiliation and distress of their neighbors. In this age and in this land such a feeling would be of all things most abhorrent. The true American spirit is one of goodwill and good wishes for all nations. The spectacle of the Stars and Stripes flying at Windsor between the British and German standards does not imply the remotest desire for or complacency in the sullying of the banners that fly at St. Petersburg and Madrid. The rule applied by Lincoln to our domestic disposition may well and should be applied to our disposition toward all the nations of the earth-"With malice toward none, with charity for all." And that charity moves us to hope for the ample vindication of the honor of the statesmen upon whom so largely rest the welfare and the interests of two great

THE GREAT IRON OUTPUT.

"The fron Age" reports 288,522 tons of p'g iron produced weekly in the United States on November 1, against 278,650 October 1 and 243,516 January 1. The last figures show what the works were prepared to do with Bessemer pig quoted at \$1075 at Pittsburg, and an advance in the price there to \$24.75 for early deliveries has caused an increase of 45,000 tons a week in the output. Bessemer is most properly taken as the test because the scarcity has been tions of mere temporary political expediency? mainly in steel and in the kinds of iron availain devising means to weaken their party at the increase in production has resulted in ten months from an advance of 130 per cent in the price. With only a fraction of the entire production controlled by any corporation the price has risen because the demand for actual consumption has run far beyond the capacity of works ready or that could be made ready to prochance to express their opinion unmistakably duce, even at good profit. The output on January 1, when the price was so low as to cause exports to nearly all foreign markets, was at the rate of 12,662,832 tons yearly, and it was at the rate of 15,003,144 tons yearly on November 1, with little beyond the home demand to support prices, though even now exports have not entirely ceased.

The records of this industry are more complete than those of any other, and yet do not show with accuracy the stocks on hand, the returns of "The Iron Age," which do not include stocks of the great steel companies held for their own use, differing constantly from those of the association. The Treasury returns of exports and imports are also corrected a little from month to month, but the aggregate of monthly statements does not differ widely from the final returns. The following shows in tons with sufficient correctness the production each month, estimated from the figures of "The Iron Age," the decreased stocks according to its re-

| r consumptio | Left for con- |
|---|--|
| 9,271 34,933 4,723 22,568 1,718 23,568 1,1036 14,632 0,692 21,470 0,400 14,020 7,367 17,821 2,347 10,335 7,380 13,810 | 1,106,934 953,885 1,074,517 1,110,694 1,182,673 1,187,465 1,204,372 1,215,775 |
| | 1.718 23,566 1,036 14,662 0,002 21,470 0,400 14,020 7,367 17,821 2,347 10,335 |

In the first half of the year these monthly est mates exceeded by about 170,000 tons the quantity consumed, according to the final reports of the association, and yet serve to indicate well enough the course of events. Exports in October were probably less than decrease in stocks. The demand for consumption was apparently about 16 per cent larger in October than in January, the great rise in prices having caused an increase of 181/2 per cent in the weekly output. So moderate a relative gain in the producing force would not by itself give much hope of early relief from an embarrassment which it is hardly an exaggeration to call a steel famine.

But there have been recent changes, and per haps very significant changes. In the course of upon the characters of several of the most prices. While Bessemer and anthracite pig continue to advance, reaching last week the highest the accusations directed against M. De Witte, of sheets-making about \$9 since the highest gravity that he has instructed the Minister of nation was then expected, but it has since failed Justice to investigate them. M. De Witte has and the options have expired. Many jobbers long been regarded as one of the wisest and who bought when it was thought certain that most upright of all the Czar's Ministers. To the market for sheets would come quite under him have been credited the railroad building control of the tinplate company have since been and other industrial enterprises which are do- supplying buyers at prices lower than the works ing so much for the development and progress openly accept. But there has also been a decan at the next election. A party which can of Russia, as well as the establishment of the cline of \$6 a ton in plates since October 1, for national finances on a stable gold basis. There | which no such explanation appears. In some is no Russian statesman whose fall would be other lines the demand has been too small to regarded with greater regret. A week or so make up for the old orders expiring, or smaller back, it will be remembered, he was reported as | than the output increased by addition of some

works. are considered. These intellectual freaks actu- gratifying state. Then a few days later came | The fact that no yielding appears in prices of

products mainly controlled by the Steel and Wire Company, or the beam combination, or in rails, is not conclusive evidence as to continuation of a demand equal to the old orders expiring. In bars there appears a further rise of prices both at Pittsburg and Philadelphia, which might fairly be attributed to desire to bring those prices into closer harmony with the cost of material, which advanced more than bars have yet at Philadelphia, or had until last week at Pittsburg. It is not yet clear, therefore, whether the demand for finished products has continued at such a rate as to sustain the full advance in prices, though the course of quotations gives some reason for doubt on that point.

GOOD RIDDANCE TO BAD DOCKS.

The announcement was made in yesterday's Tribune that what may pretty confidently be reckoned the end of wooden drydock building by the United States Navy Department had at last been reached. A contract for another wooden dock was awarded on Wednesday, but there is excellent reason to expect that before the end of this year a change of it to stone and concrete will be ordered. And there is full confidence that never again will a wooden dock be built or planned. This, we feel privileged to say, is particularly gratifying to The Tribune, for the reason that it is the successful culmination of a long and earnest campaign in which this paper, in its editorial columns, its Washington correspondence and its local news, has taken a most active part. We might, indeed, without presumption claim to have taken the lead in exposing the false economy-and sometimes something worse-of the wooden dock system, and in urging the sane and businesslike policy which has now happily been substituted.

But there is a more potent motive for rejoicing than such mere personal triumph. The discarding of wooden docks in favor of masonry is a triumph for sound principles in Government administration. It means an end of the series of scandals that have of late years been associated with the drydocks of the Brooklyn and other navy yards. Nothing, indeed, could have been more discreditable than the record of some of those ill-conceived structures from first to last. Wood was adopted instead of stone, we were told, because we were in a great hurry to get new docks for our new ships, and a wooden dock could be built much more quickly than a stone one. And yet one of the most important of those wooden docks dawdled along in building until a longer time had passed than a stone dock would have required. Wooden docks were fully as strong and safe, we were told, as stone ones. Yet that ill-omened structure had scarcely been finished when it showed fatal weakness, seriously imperilied a valuable ship, and finally went to smash within a few years of its completion. But, at any rate, wooden docks are the cheaper, it was said; on the wise principle that it was prudent to save \$100, or so, on a structure to which is to be committed a ship worth millions, even if such saving does imperil the safety of the ship! But now it is found that with the bill for repairs the wooden contrivance costs a good deal more than a dock of solid granite would have cost.

We have no doubt that some men, including not only interested contractors, but also engineers of high reputation and undoubted probity, will continue to favor wooden docks. Some men will probably to the end of time insist that wooden houses are better than houses of brick and stone, that wooden ships are better than steel ships, and that moonlight is brighter than sunlight. It is a matter of hearty congratulation, however, to the Navy Department and to the whole Nation that other views are henceforth to prevail at Washington, and that the drydocks for the Navy will be made worthy of the ships they are to contain. To the trumpery timber things, with their leaks and collapses and all the rest, good riddance!

Mr. Croker is very forgetful. When Mr. Shee-han won in the primaries this fall he was emphatic in assurances that he was not making any fight on him, and consequently Mr. Sheehan's success was not his defeat. Now he says: "I am shaking hands with all Demo-"crats these days. That does not mean that we "will not try to beat Mr. Sheehan at the prima-"ries next year. There is nothing at all in the "story that Sheehan and I have settled our

It is announced that the price of gas will be advanced on December 1. Now is the time for economical persons to take advantage of the gas companies by burning an unusual amount of the cheap supply.

The Postoffice Building looks ever so much better since it has been stripped of its coat of dirt. But it is a melancholy reflection that its very cleanliness will induce the defilement of it again. We have no doubt that in a few days the lower parts of its walls, within reach of passers by, will be disfigured and defiled, not only with the soilings of chance contact, but with deliberate markings, scrawlings and more or less indecent inscriptions, with chalk, charcoal, paint or what not, just as they were before. Indeed, such defilement has already been made. It is a pity all parts of the stonework within reach are not highly polished. That would prevent most of the soiling and would make it easy to remove any dirt or markings that might be put upon them.

Contracts are soon to be let for tearing down the structures on the new Custom House site. Perhaps the contractors who were so much interested in Mr. Platt's trips to Washington to get the sort of an architect he wanted can bring influence enough to secure that consolation

Chicago reports a million dollars' worth of apples spoiled by the warm October weather, an incident of the open autumnal season to be lamented. The West plumes itself on its annually increasing apple crop, and it is an important one, but the expediency of cultivating varieties which in any weather will last at least guarded against, but a million bushels in one market wasting away because of a few warm weeks in October, likely to occur in any year, is a blow to the business which it ought to find future means of warding off.

ne of Ibren stand before the National Theatre in Christiania, and have aroused a deal of discus-On Björnson's return to the theatre, after thirty years' absence, to direct the rehearsals of his play. Teber die Kraft," he wrote demanding the removal of his statue as a "permanent slander." Ihsen, in answer to an inquiry as to his view, said that he had never seen his. It is now proposed to remove both and recast them in some less objectionable form. Cardinal Luigi Orgelia, who has just been ap-

pointed by the Pope as one of his assistants in the opening ceremonies of Holy Year, is one of the est important members of the Catholic hierarchy. He is the dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals and also camerlingo of the Catholic Church, the and also camerlingo of the Catholic Church, the office held by Pope Leo before his elevation to the pontificate. In case of the death of the Pope, Cardinal Orgelia would, by virtue of his office, become acting Pope until the successorship to the throne of £t. Peter's is determined. It would be his duty to make the official announcement of the death of the Pontiff and to place the seal upon the pontifical property. He would also preside over the conclave of Cardinals called to elect the new Pope.

Following the example of several other institu-tions, the Regents of the University of Michigan have appointed Charles Baird, now graduate man- | greed of gain,

ager of athletics, director of outdoor athletics, with the rank of junior professor in the university and a salary of \$2,000.

Sir Chihchen Lo Feng Luh, the Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, recently attended a performance of "King Richard II," and, according to the English papers, was a most attentive spectator. He had a handsomely bound pocket edition of the tragedy, which he diligently read, keeping pace with the utterances of the actors.

M. Francisque Sarcey, the dramatic critic, undoubtedly made a good many enemies during his lifetime, but it is rather surprising to find them among the members of the committee of the Comédie Française. The members of the committee, however, have factually refused to receive his bust into their galleries, on the ground that it is that of a mere critic.

James Jennings McComb, of this city, one of the versity at Clarksville, Tenn., has given \$70,000 to the endowment fund of that institution. This makes the total of his contributions to the college \$100,000.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Among all the auctions and other sales of famous castles in Europe none will attract more attention than that of the Castle of Canossa, at Reggio. This will be put up at auction next Friday. It is to be sold for non-payment of taxes amounting to just \$100-though that is almost enough to make Pope Gregory VII, King Henry IV and Countess Matilde come back to earth and join forces to protect the eastle that had so important a place in the history of Germany and Italy.

He Knew the Sex.—'I understand you have consented to your daughter's marriage to that young Swiftpace," said the old friend.
"I have," replied the father.
"I guess you don't know the young man," suggested the old friend pointedly.
"On the contrary, I know all about him," answered the father, "and I also know all about my daughter and a few things about the sex in general. If I had refused my consent ten to one she would have married him anyway, but, having given it, the odds are easily ten to five that she will tire of him and throw him over before they've even set the day for the wedding."—(Chicago Post.

Whales are thick on the Scottish coast this summer. At Sand, in the Shetlands, a shoal of seventyone bottle nosed whales was driven ashore and captured in one day. It was the first time in fortyfour years that whales had appeared there, though in former times they stranded frequently.

Limits to His Gratitude.—"I feel that I ought to make some acknowledgment to the people who were so kind to us during my late wife's last sickness." said Mr. Phroogle, "and I would like to have you insent this card of thanks in a prominent place in this week's paper."
"We are obliged to make a charge for these notices," repiled the Editor of "The Weekly Blizzard," looking over the manuscript, "and this will cost you \$1."

you \$1."
"Then you needn't publish it," rejoined Mr.
Phroogle. "I am not quite as grateful as all that
comes to."—(Chicago Tribune.

"The Philadelphia Record" says a billiard cue with a square tip, instead of a round one, is an innovation that may shortly be put to a practical test. A well known amateur of Philadelphia, who is of an experimental and inventive turn of mind. conceived the idea, and had a special cue made with a square tip. He says it answers every purpose to which the ordinary cue can be put, in addition to which it has a number of advantages over the round tip. For one thing, it is impossible to make a miscue. The full surface of the cue strikes the ball and gives it more purchase. The point of contact between the rounded tip and the ball is, perhaps, one-tenth less than that of the square tip and the ball, and where "English" is used the latter tip assures a much greater control The inventor of the square tip has applied for a patent, and hopes to introduce it through the edium of several well known professional players.

JOHN'S WAY. From The Spectator.

m The Spectator.

J. Bull hes got his faults, maybe;
There's furrin chaps en good es he,
An' some thet's wuss, 'twixt you an' me,
Whatever folks may say.
He's glad tu tread a peaceful track
Till others hits him fust, ker-smack!
An' then he'll turn tu hit 'em back,
Fer thet's John's way!

Et's true he likes tu strut aroun' An' go paradin' up an' down
With all the rabble in the town
A-shoutin' out "Hooray!"
He'll boast afore a fight is won.
But, when the little job's begun,
He don't leave off until it's done,
Fer thet's John's way!

Jesse Bracken, of Mason City, Iowa, celebrated his loist birthday recently while serving on a jury in that town. He is said to be the oldest man in

THE SCULLERY DRUDGE.

Mamma is a bishop in gaiters,
Aunt Flo is a brilliant Q. C.,
They say that no better debate They say that no better debaters Are heard in the Commons than she. Aunt Amy's an eminent surgeon. Aunt Jane is a Chancery Judge. Aunt Kate is greater than Spurgeon, And I am a scullery drudge.

I've female relations in dozens;
I eye them with awe from afar;
For most of my feminine cousins
Are lights of the Church and the Bar.
They are crowned with a halo of splendor,
A glory I cannot but grudge,
For being of masculine gender,

For being of masculine gend I'm only a scullery drudge

Time was I had other ambitions
Than scouring a pot or a pan;
Alas, I forgot my conditions,
I forgot I was merely a man.
But none of my friends cared a bit for
My notions. They laughed, and cried, "Fudge!
My dear, what is any man fit for
But the lot of a scullery drudge?"
—(Punch.

NO TRUST IN WORKS OF ART.

THE TRUE PIE MUST EVER REMAIN UN-APPROACHABLE FOR THE LUST OF WEALTH.

Even in the making of trusts there is a "thus far and no farther." All the oil wells of the land may be emptled through one pipe; all the sugar cane may be gathered into one mill; all the steel rails may form one road; but all the pie cannot come from one oven. Pie may be a product solitary in this great distinction, but a is grand and beautiful in its isolation. No trust can altogether swallow up and digest pie. The makers of pie cannot be rolled down as the upper and the nether crusts, and those who would attempt such a thing, who would seek to control the art of the making of pies, are but puffing themselves up as the meringua on the top of a lemon pie, and they will find all of its sourness underneath. That a pie trust has been formed has already

been announced in these columns. A trust can in a measure control an industry, and as far as the making of pies is an industry it can be made into a trust. But the making of the true pie is not an culiarly suited to the present requirement of industry; it is an art. And a trust cannot control an art; it can only demoralize it. But it cannot do even that to the pie art. There are, it is true, many consumers of so-called ple who are dependent on a month after being gathered in should now be the pie industry-people who have no homes, no apparent. Some loss in this perishable crop is mothers, no ties that bind them to the doto be expected from various conditions not to be | mestic life which is the foundation of the State, except the memory, sometimes fading with the years, of the pies of-other days. Those who are steadfast, those who will not let the image of the home pie die, may be good citizens still, but those who forget and who give themselves up to the imitation pie of the foundry are lost. At best they fill the asylums and the prisons. At worst they keep out of them and cause, as far as they can, by their influence and their votes, a disordered society and disordered State, founded on a disordered diges-

The pie which Ralph Waldo Emerson ate for breakfast believing that the day must be started right in order to end right, the pie which inspired him with a philosophy of sweetness and light, The pumpkin ple which innot made by a trust. spired John Greenleaf Whittier to make a hymn to it such as a sun worshipper might make to an The pies and the Indian puddings which Nathaniel Hawthorne could not pass over in his tale without pausing for their praise were not made by a trust. A country's coal and matches may be controlled by a trust, but not its hearth fires; its flour and home left in New-England, or where the men and women of New-England have gone, so long there will be pics which will be counted as works of art, not as articles of manufacture.

No implication is intended that good pie can never be bought. Some of the best ples that have ever been made have been and still are offered for sale, just as great works of art of all sorts have found ready markets. But the true pie, like any other work of art, must be made in the spirit of the love of art, and not in the spirit of the LONDON NOTES.

VANITY FAIR UNDER A CLOUD-THE. ATRES IN WARTIME-THE ELIZA-BETHANS IN FULL PARADE

London, November 15.

London society is under a cloud of gloom and depression in wartime. All the great houses and fashionable sets are represented at Lady. smith, or on the western frontier of the Dutch republics, or in the army corps; and the officers are shining marks for the enemy's skilled sharpshooters. The lists of casualties in the opening engagements of the war have imparted a tragic pathes to the leavetakings and family parties which have been going on for weeks in the West End and are not yet ended, for the composite regiment of Household Cavairy and a division of ten thousand troops are still to go, Many of the smartest people in London are already in mourning for husbands, sons and brothers. The Duke of Devonshire has lost a nephew; Lady Romney, who is a friend of the Princess of Wales, is in mourning for a favorite son; Mrs. Pechell had three sons fighting in South Africa, and two of them are in soldiers' graves; the Duke of Abercorn has eleven nephews under arms and Lord Dufferin three sons; Lady Dudley has two sons and a brother under fire, and Lady Gerard a husband and a brother, and the list may be extended indefinite. ly. Vanity Fair is overshadowed by the anyleties and sorrows of a campaign in Darkest Africa, and is in no mood for its ordinary recreations and gayeties.

"Mr. Chamberlain and old Krüger have ruined the hunting season and emptied the country houses!" is a clubman's exclamation that explains the social vicissitudes of the winter. The Prince of Wales is accepting few invitations and devoting himself to military engagements and war charities, and the usual round of gayeties in the country houses has been suspended by common consent.

Shooting birds and stalking wild deer are poor sport in Scotland and England when an army of eighty thousand soldiers, officered by the best blood in the United Kingdom, has gone out to Africa to be exposed to shrapnel fire, magazine volleys and the murderous sweep of the machine gun. Gamekeepers and underlings will have most of the winter shooting in the north, for there will be little entertaining in country houses except during the Christmas holidays, London will be unusually full during the winter, and there will be fewer excursions to the Rivlera from the West End. The world of wealth and fashion is too deeply interested in the fate of the officers under fire in South Africa to find recreation in social gayety at home or abroad. It will be a long, dull season of war charities and letter writing.

THE MORALISTS HAVE THEIR DAY. The moralists who have been warning Vanity

Fair for years with fine irony and cynical frankness that it needed nothing so much as a thorough shaking up now have their way. The carpet knights of smart society have gone to the front like brave Englishmen, and are showing the old time traits of heroic endurance, devotion to country and manly valor. If their lives have seemed aimless and vapid in West End clubs and smoking lounges, they are now thoroughly in earnest, and are settling down to rough and dangerous work with the same fortitude and invincible spirit by which an empire has been created and maintained. There ought to be large compensations for the evils of a terrible, rejentless war between white races in the presence of millions of blacks who are ready to revert to savage instincts and passions; and it is not the least among them that pleasure loving Vanity Fair reacts against the shallowness and insincerity of its ordinary occupations and amusements, and is sobered and ennobled by the thought that life is real and earnest.

The war charities, which have been organized on a scale of remarkable magnitude, will offer some relief from a sombre and anxious winter. Already there is a long vista of bazaars, concerts, amateur theatricals and shows of all kinds for the benefit of the families of soldiers and the unfortunate refugees of the Transvaal. Apart from these entertainments it will be a winter of theatregoing, for a large public which is deprived of its ordinary sources of recreation will turn to the stage and expect to be diverted by plays neither too serious nor too frivolous. The autumn programmes for the theatres were made up long before the outbreak of war, but managers are well aware that the requirements of public taste have been changed by the imperial crisis, which has drawn \$0,000 British soldiers nearly seven thousand miles from England to fight, not with Afridis, Dervishes or savages, but with white men of splendid courage, remarkable craft and subtlety, and armed with scientific weapons. Great interest is shown by the theatrical profession in discovering what the theatregoing public wants in

RELIEF DEMANDED AT THE THEATRES. This problem has not been solved to the satis-

faction of experienced managers, but some practical inferences can be drawn from the attendance at the principal theatres and the increasing popularity of certain dramas. Melodrama is not the best drawing card in wartime, nor are theatrical pieces with intense situations suited to the temper of the times. The public seeks relief from the great drama enacted in South Africa, with its underplot of ceaseless anxiety and its tragic possibilities of bereavement and sorrow, and it does not find relaxation in stories of human passion and situations of thrilling excitement. It craves amusement, but is too serious to disport itself in burlesque or farce. The best plays for wartime are sweet and wholesome pieces, like "The Black Tulip," at the Haymarket, or "David Garrick," at Wyndham's Theatre. Comedy tinged with pathos, romantic drama filumined with flashes of mirthfulness. character studies with quaint costumes and restful dramas, which are clearly written and not theatrical in motive or situation, are pepublic taste. This is the judgment of experienced managers, and the receipts of the box offices bear out their inferences. The Elizabethan Stage Society has opened

its season of quaint performances at the lecture room of the University of London, where the Royal Geographical Society ordinarily holds learned converse on matters terrestrial. It was a matinee beginning at 4 o'clock and ending at 7:10, and with the exception of a single interval of twelve minutes there was not a break in continuity. In this way "The Life and Death of King Richard the Second" was presented. with the text of the quarto edition and the costumes of the sixteenth century. Scenery was lacking, a large high backed chair serving to indicate a throne for the palace, and the open platform being transformed by the imagination into castle rooms, a chamber in Ely House, the wilds of Gloucestershire, Bolingbroke's camp near Bristol, Westminster Hall, the streets of London near the Tower, and a dungeon of a prison. The players entered from a recess the prompt side, and not infrequently retired through the passages of the auditorium; and the ramparts of Flint Castle were represented by a high gallery above the heads of the spec-tators, from which the King delivered his lines. The coatumes were Elizabethan, and the group-ings and stage movements were arranged in acwith contemporary illustrations and descriptions.

INTERESTING TO SHAKESPEARE STUDENTS.

A performance of this kind is naturally on that irritates and bores ordinary playgoers and critics, who are accustomed to the modernized Shakespearian drama, but it deeply interests sincere students, who are enabled to make \$ close approach to the conditions of the theatre when the English masterpieces were written